

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend lines 14 – 17, page 13, as follows:

~~Figure 4, which is accompanying the specification, shows how the chromatogram developed from a TLC method is used as a~~ The commercial use of a “Chromatographic fingerprint” on the label of a commercial product is known such as the “Daily Health Capsules” distributed by the Himalaya Drug Co. of Bangalore, India. Except the assay of constituents no more information was is given on the product label as to ~~in~~ the finger print.

Please amend lines 20 – 26, page 46, as follows:

~~Figure 3 shows~~ Figures 3 and 4 show the fingerprints of Shilajit of two different brands. The chemical profile in the fingerprint shows the therapeutic efficacy due to the presence of ~~more~~ a greater number of molecules with wide conjugative properties. The chemical profile varies with the age of the sample, and the amount of time it spent in the earth, ~~, and the more it is old~~ The older the sample, the more it will be therapeutically active. This ~~and~~ may depend on the place of collection and purification process.

~~Figure 4 shows the existing use of chromatographic fingerprints on a label.~~

Please amend line 27, page 46, as follows:

Figure 5 shows ~~chromatogram of Commercial Turmeric (Food)~~ chromatograms of a commercial Turmeric powder at different wavelengths. This is the existing method.

Please amend line 28, page 46, as follows:

Figure 6 shows ~~chromatogram of Furazolidine (Allopathic)~~ chromatograms of a Furazolidine medicine at different wavelengths. This is the existing method.

Please amend line 29, page 46, as follows:

Figure 7 shows ~~chromatogram of Krimikurara Ras (formulation)~~ chromatograms of the herbal formulation Krimikutara Ras at different wavelengths. This is the existing method.

Please amend line 1, page 47, as follows:

Figure 8 shows ~~chromatogram of Shilajit (good by efficacy)~~ chromatograms of herbomineral medicine Shilajit (good by efficacy) at different wavelengths. This is the existing method.

Please amend line 2, page 47, as follows:

Figure 9 shows ~~chromatogram of Shilajit (Poor by efficacy)~~ chromatograms of herbomineral medicine Shilajit (poor by efficacy) at different wavelengths. This is the existing method.

Please amend line 3, page 47, as follows:

Figure 10 shows ~~chromatogram of Suryavarti (formulation)~~ chromatograms of herbal formulation Suryavarti at different wavelengths. This is the existing method.

Please amend line 4, page 47, as follows:

Figure 11 shows ~~chromatogram of Tea (food)~~ chromatograms of herbal food product Tea at different wavelengths. This is the existing method.

Please amend line 5, page 47, as follows:

Figure 12 shows ~~chromatogram of Trikatu (formulation)~~ chromatograms of herbal formulation Trikatu (a formulation of Pippali, Maricha and Shunti) at different wavelengths. This is the existing method.

Please amend lines 1 - 3, page 48, as follows:

Figure 22 shows fingerprints of different samples of Citrallus Colosynthis. The fingerprint shows the lack of some constituents due to which this method is used for standardization of extraction process of homeo mother tinctures from plants. This supports the claim of taste identification used for therapeutic standardization.

Please amend lines 4 - 6, page 48, as follows:

Figure 23 shows fingerprints of different samples of Holarrena Antidyssentric collected from different places of the country. The fingerprint shows the influence of ecological factors on the chemical constituent of the plant material. This constituent is basic in nature because the basic or alkaline amines

elute stretched or elongated. Acid compounds elute fast as illustrated in a sharp peak.

Please amend lines 7 - 10, page 48, as follows:

Figure 24 shows the fingerprints of two samples of Piper Beetle leaves from different places. The flavonoids present in the time range of 30 – 40 min shows the influence of genotypic, phenotypic variations and ecological factors on the chemical constituents of the plant material. Aurones and Chareones (flavoinids) are antioxidants.

Please amend lines 13 - 14, page 48, as follows:

Figure 26 shows the fingerprints of two formulations used as cosmetics like Herbal head and Bath powders. These fingerprints show the adulteration of detergents in the identified herbal cosmetic product. Thus fingerprinting helps to monitor the adulterations in various commercial herbal products. Constituents at 35-40 minutes are highly basic and soapy in nature. The pure detergent samples are eluting at the same time.

Please amend lines 15 - 16, page 48, as follows:

Figure 27 shows the fingerprints of TRIKATU of two different brands. The difference in their assay may be due to variations in the constituent elements of TRIKATU. These examples of TRIKATU show differences in the assay and

variations in the chemical constituents. The reason may be due to the variations in the single medicines used to prepare the formulations.

Please amend lines 17 - 18, page 48, as follows:

Figure 28 shows the fingerprints of turmeric and its three different commercial products. A common peak occurs at 20 minutes in all of these fingerprints. The fingerprints of the same herbal product in different forms help in the quality control of the natural substances. The common peaks at 20 min in natural and commercial products indicate the presence of the yellow colored molecules in all.

Please amend lines 13 - 16, page 51, as follows:

Figure 93 shows the fingerprint of Anandabhairavi Ras. Right clicking on any particular peak, the image software will display the X, Y, R, G and B coordinates of the peak, which are used for bar coding. These coordinates are shown inside a box (near the peak) and in the tool bar. The image software displays the bar code values of a particular peak. The coordinates will be exported to barcoding software which generates a barcode for these values.

Please amend lines 17 - 18, page 51, as follows:

Figure 94 shows the fingerprint of Krimikutara Ras. The image software displays the bar code values of a particular peak. The same mechanism as described above with respect to Figure 93 is used.

Please amend line 21, page 51, as follows:

Figure 97 shows the display window for Anandabhairavi Ras. The display windows for all medicines will be done. This becomes a database for ERP CRM application.

Please amend line 10, page 52, as follows:

Figure 106 shows the Pie diagram of vitiation disorders (dosha) quantitative. The pixel values or percentage values from graphs are illustrated. This gives the efficacy of the medicine due to the constituents present in various zones of the fingerprint. The values of pixels were taken generally and are not for a chromatogram. This figure only shows how it appears.

Please amend lines 13- 15, page 52, as follows:

Figure 109 shows the fingerprints as 3D and contour images of several herbal medicines, which are fed into a database and are used for various ERP and CRM applications. The 3D and contour chromatograms are given in top and bottom lines. Databases based on color, taste, odor, therapeutic value, phytochemical parameters can be prepared to understand the therapeutic efficacy of a specific batch or class of medicines.

Please amend lines 16 - 18, page 48, as follows:

Figure 110 shows the fingerprints as 3D and contour images of several herbal medicines, which are fed into a database and are used for various ERP and CRM applications. These will help the industry to monitor their product profile for the market and also for proper standardization in the preparation of a formulation.

Please amend lines 21 - 22, page 52, as follows:

Figure 112 shows the fingerprints of Mother tincture as 3D and contour images. These these can be used to find out the dilution of Mother tincture. The fingerprint of Mother tincture only were done. They can be done to the level of Femto gram level as the PDA detectives are very sensitive. Hence dilution can also be fingerprinted.

Please amend lines 23 - 24, page 52, as follows:

Figure 113 shows the fingerprints of isolated medicines and their UV spectra as 3D and contour images. This assists in ascertaining the purity after isolation and to know the UV spectra of an unknown molecule.

Please amend line 25, page 52, as follows:

Figure 114 shows the fingerprints of allopathic medicines as 3D and contour images. This method can also be used for all allopathic medicines for

chemical and therapeutic standardization.